NEW YORK STRAID, WIDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1867,-TRIPLAD BREET.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Difficulties of the Eastern Question and Prospect of a Great War.

Infideis, Bussians and Sympathizing Christians Mustering for a Final Struggle.

The Spanish Elections and Position of Queen Isabella's Throne.

JURIES OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

lence from Constantinople and Alexandria dated to February 28, embraces matter of much interest and importance relative to the Eastern ion difficulty, the actual situation of the Christians in Crete and the prospect of a great war, during which the power of the Turks in Europe will likely be ex-

The social condition in Egypt is also delineated in a very agreeable manner, and the condition of the subjects of the Viceroy, now about to enjoy constitutional govern

The Paris Liberté of March 14 says:-

We are assured that General Prim has entered into ne-goliations with an American banker for a loan of two milli ms of francs, on account of the Progressista party. This banker only delivers him this sum in bonds, such as ratiroad securities, coupons, &c., which General Prim undertakes to negotiate. The Journal du Haure of March 13 reports:

Mustapha Fagii Pacha, brother of the Viceroy of gypt, and known as chief of the "Young Turkey arry," had an interview yesterday with the Marquis de loustier, in order to submit to him a project of consi-tion for the Ottoman empire.

The Bavaria Gazette of March 8 publishes the resolutions of the Conference of Stuttgard, which indicate as a asis of the union of the States of South Germany

1. The fixing of a minimum per centage of the force which must be put under arms. 2. Similarity of military factics. 3. The regulations shall agree as far as possible; particularly the field signals and service are to agree 4. The same kind of arms and ammunition shall as far as possible be adopted. 5. A common set of maneouvers shall be prescribed. 6. The officers shall receive the same instruction.

A Roman proclamation has been issued at Frasimo offering a reward of six hundred scudi for the capture of rigand, dead or alive, and twelve hundred scudi for the capture of every chief of a band. Roumanian government intends to appoint a per-

ent dipiomatic agent at Vienna.

Herr Becke, the Austrian Finance Minister, has sent a circular to the subordinate financial authorities in Hungary informing them that they will in future be subject o the Hungarian Minister of Finance. A telegram from Constantinople says:

The demands of the Viceroy of Egypt communicated of the Porte by Nubar Pasha have met with a favorable eception from the Sultan, who does not consider them is infringing upon his sovereign rights.

There is being made a considerable movement in the cassian army. Troops are marching towards Bender, ichernieff and Odessa. The Russian government gives is the reason for these movements the necessity of using great number of soldiers in constructing railroads.

tantinople, under date of March 15, we rn that the Cretan delegates were busy, in concert with the commission appointed by the Porte, with the ion of a new system of administration for the sland of Crete, and that the Minister of War, Husself Pacha, had set out on a mission to Crote.

despatch from Rome of March 15 says:—
despatch from Rome announces a measure which
ta the good will of the Pontifical government for
itating relations between the Roman states and the
dom of Italy. The transit duties on merchandise
sing the Pontifical territory by railroad will be for the
re suppressed, and the baggage of travellers will be
d from the stamps of the Custom Louse. The order
ing the suppression of these duties has been received
lorence with lively satisfaction.

which pretends to explain all the policy of the Cabinet sburg on the Eastern question. That articl may be summarized thus, says the Opinione Nationale:-No direct intervention in Turkey, but encouragement and aid to every Grecian insurrection that may break out. On the side of Vienna implacable hostility against anything which may be done to reconcile the Polish sovereignty of Galicia with the integrity of the Austrian

mpire.
Russia has proposed to the protectoral courts a rectifi-These siy and Epirus. France, without going deeply into the question, has answered that, in view of the attitude of the people of Thessaly and Epirus, such a rectification was not at all urgent, and declined the Russian proposal as inopportune. Russia did not insist.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Conspiracies on Foot in the Heart of the Capital of the Grand Selgnior-The "Sick Man" Approaching His Last Gasp-Pro-phecy About to be Fulfilled-Russian In-trigues-Consistency of the American Gov-CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24, 1867.

The Sultan is about to send ten fresh battalions to Candia. He has plenty of soldiers of all the nationalities of the Orient around Constantinopie. The mammoth urbs of Pera are full of them, wearing a bastard uniformfer cap, red pants and blue coat. Drum and fife resound daily in the streets, age hourly. Recruits are pouring in from all parts of this extensive empire—from Eze-roum, Lake Vau, Mosul, Bagdad, Syria and Jerusalem-young and old men coming in to participate in the struggle which is to be. They feel that it is not to cope with Candia they are called for

A war cloud is gathering certainly and it hangs over

onstantinople.

The dreaded Muscovite, their hereditary enemy, gigan

Constantinople.

The dreaded Muscovite, their hereditary enemy, gigantic Russia, is gathering his troops surely but quietly, and it is to guard his threatened frontier and the pride of the Orient that the Osmanlie troot the dusty highways from his far-off home.

The edict of the Prophet's vicegerent has been issued, and every faithful follower of Mohammed will shed his heart's best blood before the Russian bear grasps his "darling Stamboul."

And yet a gloom hangs over them all, from the Sulian down to the rayah peasant. A prophecy is afford that the Turks will be and are destined before long to be driven from the European side to the Asiatic shores of the Bosphorus. Secret societies are held in Constantinopie nightly, which are significant indications of a mighty and deadly conspiracy to deprive the "sick man" of his stronghold. Two weeks age I was travelling through the interior, and I found that the Christian Armenians of Asia Minor, residing at Khutsiah, Sivrihissar, Sysgat, Tokat and Erzeroum, are tired of the iron rule of the bigoted Mahometan. Their very faces, in conversing with me on the subject, betrayed their rage and impatience. "Mostem against Christian" will be the cry, and "Allah Ackbar! God wills lit!" will once more resound through the fertile valleys of Anatolia.

The American people have won the respect of the Turks by the caim, gentle, but unyielding manner with which all questions at issue between the respective governments were discussed and settled.

All over Asia Minor, to its utmost boundaries, the iam of the American has extended. Ernin Bey, Chief of Staff of Omar Pasha during the Crimean war, and now settled at Khutaish, desires the Americans, after their late war, to behave themselves, kiss and make friends, or else, "Allaba Osf," I will not be able with my pension to buy my sugar and cotton stuffs for my harem, if you go to war azaim. Next to the government of Abdul Arziz the Padischah, "the Americana is the greatest on the globe."

Our representative at the Court of the Grand Seign

go to war azam. Next to the government of Abdul Azziz the Padischah, "the Americana is the greatest on the globa."

Our representative at the Court of the Grand Seignior, Edward Joy Morris, is working hard in the cause of the Gretans, but quietly. If you recollect, he lately made an attempt to procure the influence of the whole diplomatic bedy in behalf of the persecuted Christians; but according to his own version of the story he was saubbed by them all. "I went, according to instructions received from Mr. Seward, to the Brush Embassy, and as Lord Lyona. "Well," he said, "I admire your spirit, and my sympathies, as a Christian, are with the Cretans; but—bay—a received no such instructions from my government, and therefore, my dear Mr. Morris, can do nothing." The polite, yet sarcastic French Minister said, 'Sorry I can't accommodate you, Monsieur,' and so on with them all." I see that Le France denies the statement; but these are the very words Mr. Morris told me. Our government has taken the initiative step, as she aiways does, and I hear that you are sending large contributions in money from America to aid them.

I took a trip to the island of Candia a week ago, and saw with my own eyes enough to convince me of the fury of the Turk. In the cemetery of Canea there are forty-seven graves rifled. New desecrations of churches and cemeteries take place continually, and a report, the trith of which, however, I will not guarantee, though its source is such as to induce me to believe it, says that in the cemetery of Portvogita two recently buried bodies were hung by the neck and fired at by the Turka. This sevens mercedible, but it is nevertheless reported and believed.

tect the little monastery of Kaissa, almost under his windows, from invasion.

The families of the Cretans flying from the troops are thrown into great misery and destitution; their vineyand destroyed and everything abandoned by which they could exist, they are moving about in the mountains living in caves and what temporary sheltering place they can find, suffering much from fevers, but dreading

Christians from all parts of Candia are flocking ther by twos and threes to get ready for the desperate battle that will shortly and inevitably take place.

EGYPT.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

mericans in Egypt.—The Viceroy's People : Comparison between the Egyptian and Tarkish Rajah-Independent Conduct of the Viceroy Towards the Sultan-French In-trigue—Affairs in Crete, &c.1 ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 28, 1867.

No nation in the world has its representatives cattered so widely abroad as the American. Whereve there is anything or ought to be anything to be seen one will see the genial good natured face of an American. Here in Alexandria they may be seen daily preparing for their trip up the muddy Nile. The Pyramids, Memphis, or the "Silent City," Thebes and other places of interest along the historical banks of the river, form ions which draw the young American away from the pursuit of business in his own happy land to gaze with admiration and wonder on those grand monu-The Consul's office is beseiged daily by our young cour

trymen for the purpose of exchanging a "good morning, sir;" "happy to make your acquaintance," to converse on the topics of the day, to argue about the politi-cal affairs of America, to obtain all the necessary information for his intended trip up the great river, to seek advice from one better acquainted with the manner and customs of the country, or perhaps merely to shak hands. Having done which he loiters around the cit of Alexander, his mind at ease, careless of the morrow s if he had returned once more to sallies and impul of childhood. He can be seen around the palace of the viceroy, wender and admiration depicted on his features, or taking a ride on a donkey, followed by a flee footed Arab youth on foot, who generally has one hand grasping the donkey's tail, while with the other h pricks and belabors the patient animal, shouting and yelling at the top of his voice. The American be seen also wandering unconcernedly through bazaars, where he is jostled rudely by wild Arab, the Copt, the Turk, the Moo

may be seen also wandering unconcernedly through the bazaars, where he is jostled rudely by the wild Arab, the Copt, the Turk, the Moor and the woolly headed Ethiopian, but our countrymen take it all good humoredly. Or, perhaps he is following some dark-eyed angel in peticoats, who reminds him of a "Peri of Paradise," while behind him scowls the black eunuch, laying his hand on his seimetar and other threatening demonstrations, neither of which is understood by our young countryman, who gazes with undisguised wonder at the beautiful features of the Oriental damsel. Or, perhaps, he may be seen dreamily looking down at the muddy waters of old Nile, seeing in his mind's eye Moses, the little infant in the ark of bulrushes, and seeing the daughter of Pharoah finding the lovely boy, in nocently smiling at the daughter of the enemy of his race, Pharoah of Ezypt. One thing after another passes in silent review before him, holding him entranced at the stupendous and miraculous deeds performed on this river, until with a deep sigh, he turns around to look at the modern city of Alexandria, and finds, alas! 'twas but a dream.

The Viceroy of Egypt intends to send to the Exposition of Paris, among other specimens of Egyptian art, the model of a 'fellah's house,' with a building for dromedaries, &c. I hope I shall not be forestalling the interest our people may take in studying the Nile peasant in the Champ de Mars by penning for the readers of the Hrands by brief sketch of the home and habits of this modern Egyptian in advance. The style of architecture of a fellah's 'house' is almost invariably the same, its size varying from three to six meters square, and in height a little more than a metre. The sides of this hut are composed of marsh reeds, plastered with cow's dung, the top covering being a flat earthen roof; a hole in the reads of about the rollah enters on all fours. In this unpartitioned wig aim sieeps the fellah, is wife for wives) and children, and frequently his children's husbands or wives and there is a large

reliab's quilt. I towels and soap are also, of course, unknown luxuries to the feliah, whose costume entirely accords with his other domestic equipmonts—his scanty and only covering being a coarse shirt, generally ragged, and never washed, except by immersion now and then in the river Nile. On such occasions the owner of the garment reposes in a state of nature on the banks of the river while the shirt is drying.

Is mail Pacha's model subject, to be true to real life, should appear at the Paris Exhibition in his native costume. If he does, even Paristan modists will, I venture to think, pronounce the effect a little too near the primitive fig leaf of mother Eve.

There are, I need hardly tell you, no such things as village schools, and the feliah has no means of instruction within his reach, and, consequently, possesses no knowledge whatever beyond the animal instincts of a savage, the sleeping floor of whose hut may be taken as fairly typical of his morality.

Since the days when Pharoah and his taskmasters ruled over Egypt, the bondsman or feliah has in fact undergone little or no change, and none for the better; and yet be is to be the constituent element, the basis of the new 'constitutional government' which is about to be established here, with a view to be acclimatized in Candia, and subsequently transplanted to the European continent, to fructify and spread even perhaps to the covered shores of the Bosphorus.

We all know the legend of a mission undertaken by a certain gentleman in black, who, with all his crafty plausibility and golden promises, failed in executing his design at the very moment when he believed his object accomplished, namely, the accidental protrusion of his toil at the moment; and one cannot help thinking that the less lamail Pacha obtrudes his feliah on the notice of civilized Europe and enlightened America, the greater will be his prestice in the East, and what may be of more importance to him, his credat in the West.

Turkey may be poor and her peasant rajashs poverty stricken, s

surprising, either, that he withholds the lawful tribute, for he knows that the Sublime Porte must knuckle down.

The disinterestedness of Ismail Pacha was and is more apparent than real, for he is a deep dissembler, as his predecessor, Mehemet Ali, was I learn from reliable authority that he holds a firman from the Sultan ceding to him the island of Crete, on payment of a considerable sum. The exchequer of the Porte, by the bye, is now in a very low state and needs repienishing.

It only remains for Ismail Pacha to take possession of the island. It is a notorious fact that the French government is aware of these negotiations between the Sultan and the Viceroy; that it approves and encourages the transfer; that it was the concurrence of France that induced Abdul Azziz to sign this act of cession. The object of this conduct on the part of the Franch in assenting to this project is to secure permanently the good will of the Viceroy of Egypt, and to promote the successful carrying out of the Suez Canal.

Things are at a stand still in Crete, just now, if you will except a few triflings skirmishes, a good deal of diplomatic correspondence, a few heads cut off for the sake of pastime, troops hurrying there, and volunteers for the Christian force continually landing. The harbor of Canca is a place of unusual interest at present, almost every nation of any consequence being represented there by one or two vessels-of-war. But soon there will be stirring news.

FRANCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. The Exhibition Juries-French Puff of Eastern Watering Places, &c.

Paris, March 12, 1867. Universal Exhibition took place yesterday with the folwing results;-

owing results;—
Section of Painting, Drawing, &c.,—MM. Cabanel, Gerome, Pila, Bida, Fromentin, Haudry, Th. Rousseau, J. Breton, Français, Messonnier.
Supplementary Jurymen—MM. Brian, Gleyre.
Section of Scalpture and Engraving on Medals—MM. Bument, Barye, Guillaume, Cabet, Perraud, Soitoux.
Supplementary Jurymen—MM. Junffroy, Cavelier.
Section of Architecture—MM. H. Labrouste, A. Lenoir, Duc, Vaudoyer.

doyer, mentary Jurymen-MM. Renaud, le Baron de Supplementary Jurymen-MM. Renaud, le Baron de Guilhermy. Section of Engraving and Lithography-MM. Ren-riquel-Pupont, François, Moullieron, Gaucherst.

Yesterday was the last day on which the Prhi was open to the public prior to the manguration. No more objects destined to be exhibited will now be received, on any pretext whatever. A vast number packages came in yesterday at the last moment, and no

The Moniteur contains puffs of three little known tering places which it says exist in Bosnia. No. 1, called Ilidja, is four or five leagues from Bosns called Ilidja, is four or five leagues from Bosna Serai. It is a little village, containing only one inn. The waters, 1,752 feet above he level of the sea, are situated in two cavilies on either bank of the river Zeleschmitza. They are of a chalky character, and sovering for cutaneous diseases. Omar Pachs, during his campaign is Bosnia, visited Ilidja and repaired the baths for the use of his army. They have ever since been managed under military superintendence.

No. 2, named Kisseliak, from the Slavonic word kisco (aoid), is about eight hours' march from Bosna Serai in a northwesterly direction. These baths are the most frequented of any in Turkey in Europe. In the middle of a village on the banks of the Fignitza, which flows into the Bosnis, bubbles up a spring strongly impregnated with carbon and iron. Patients are recommended to assist in the operation of the waters by eating bread which is made with them.

No. 3 is Bania, a Greek orthodox convent founded in 1400. Bania is in the valley of Leni and about eighteen hours' march from the fortified town of Vichigrad. The waters, in which there is a great quantity of soda and alum and a little iron, are considered good for rheumatism and enchylosis. I have now given tourists who may be tired of Hombourg, Kissingon, &c., some new names to ponder over and materials for consulting their maps.

SPAIN.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The General Elections for Members of Cor---Indifference of the People to the Politi-Situation---A Spiritiess Aristocracy---Queen's Position and an Ominous

The general elections—if so manifest a farce can be digified with such a name—began yesterday throughout the Spanish part of the peninsula. The war of the elements which has been raging fearfully throughout the country, causing inundations, interruption of railway and telegra phic communication, shipwrecks and other disasters, will of common roads is so remarkable in Spain that a few days of bad weather is enough to intercept the commu nications of the agricultural voters with the electoral col

Yesterday the first election formalities took place in Madrid, and like all Spanish formalities were lengthy and wearisome in the extreme. To-day the voting will begin, and will, or ought, to last two days. Nobody ap pears to take the slightest interest in the proceedings, nor are any men of political importance present, unless a few heads of departments, government officials and so forth, may deserve the name. The two most important parties in the nation, namely the progresistas, who form the great majority, and the partisans of General O'Donnell, have abstained to a man from taking any part in the election, having agreed offer that silent but eloquent protest of their non-conformity with the unconstitu tional tendencies of the Queen and her unscrupulous advisers. It will be no small difficulty for the governthrough their electoral farce here in Madrid and in the great centres of population; and in the agricultural dis-tricts I am assured that few will vote except the person-al dependents of the great landed aristocracy—an arisrance and idleness around the court to taking any hon-orable and independent part in the affairs of the nation. and clients to support the government, it is not that they wish to take any part in the political organization of the kingdom, but that they hope that the new Cortes which, if one may judge by the candidates put in nomination, will be one of the most shamelessly servile, will yote away the few remaining forms which distinguish this

In almost every other country of Europe the great territorial aristocracy have always shown a disposition to obtain, whenever a favorable opportunity offered, some portion of political power, either in alliance with the people or the monarch; but a century of political nullity and useless, effete life, has so demoralized the Spanish nobility in mind and person, and has so forced upon them the consciousness of their nothinghese, that they have often refused that share of political power which has been thrust upon them in the dozen "constitutions" which the false and fickle Bourbons have successively aworn to and trampled on. The result of the elections it is easy to foresco. They will be unamimous in favor of the government; firs, because there are no opposition candidates, for the few disputed elections will be between government nominess supported by different Ministers. Every candidate for the deputyship has sent in (as required) to the Minister of the Interior a written promise to vote and speak according to his Excellency's ucessure, verbal promises of the same kind having before been broken and impudently denied. It will be a curious collection of autographs for some curious collector, these promissory notes of political serfitom.

political serfdom.

That her Catholic Majosty's Ministers mean to curtail the already very limited powers of Parliament is openly averred by the officials; that the Queen is intent upon doing away with them altogether, if not by this Cablinet, by another more theroughgoing, is a fact that courriers do not deny. She flatters herself that the service homage of the peasants offered to her on bended knes all assessments. doing away with them altogether, it not by this Cablinet, by another more thoroughgoing, is a fact that courtiers do not deny. She flatters herself that the servile homage of the peasants offered to her on bended knee all along the road when she last went to Portugal and of which I have been assured by some of our fellow countrymea who saw it) is an earnest that they would battle for her divine rights—for such her Jesuit advisers have pronounced them to be. She relies also on the army, which General San Roman has so carefully weeded for her. Till now, therefore, all geems, here at least in her favor. There are, however, some ominous clouds rolling towards her from the French frontier. Louis Napoleon, who permits no French newspaper to make personal remarks upon his own private life or that of any foreign sovereign whose friendship is an aim and an attainment, has permitted his coust Jerome Napoleon's newspaper, the Opinione Nationale, to publish coarse distribes concerning Queen Isabelia's frailities, and when the over zealous and blundering Don Alexandro Moro, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, mindful of former imperial blandishments, demanded the punishment of her Majesty's detractors, the French Gesar twirted his mustache, and told him smilingly that French newspaper must talk about something, and advised him (teperfids) to bring the editors before the tribunals. Imagine Queen Isabel's 'soft side of the heart' dissected by a witty French advocate & scalpel. To that consummation the obtuse Asturian was about to expose the Queen he represents at Louis Napoleon's licentious court. Luckily he was stopped in time, or Europe's cheeks might even now be expanded with laughter at the sovereign lady's expense.

The Madrid Gustle of this morning contains a royal decree the publication of which affords another melancholy proof of those family wranglings which are the base of the Bourbons. Scarely a month ago the Queen, in a sharp letter, written doubtless by the Minister, Gonzalez Bravo, a personal enemy of the Duke of M

THE CASE OF THE DAKOTA.

We published some time ago an account of the sailing of the steamer Dakota from this port under wha appeared to be suspicious circumstances. It was alleged at the time that a certain gold swindler left our shores on the steamer, and that there was reason to suspect the complicity of the captain. We now publish below, for what it may be worth, the captain's statement of the case and denial of his knowledge of any improper pro ceedings:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Your article of February 28 in relation to the steamer Dakota is without foundation so far as it relates to the escape of John Ross, and charging me or the owners of the vessel with improper conduct. The ship went out in ballast, consigned to Messrs. Wright and Co., of Rio Janeiro, for sale for account of Warren Leland, the owner, and her papers were duly certified by the Brazilian Consul, she having neither freight nor passengers. Messrs Wright & Co. advanced \$10,000, and Mr. Woodru 311,500, for which they held the vessel as collateral security. These advances were required to relieve the vessel from debt and to furnish her outfit.

I delivered the vessel, after a rough passage, to the consignees, who sold her, by virtue of their power of sitorney. I had nothing to do with the sale.

May I ask of you the layer to correct the misrepresentation, and to repair as nearly as Possible the great wrong you have done me? EDWARD S, HARDY.

Late Master of steamer Dakota.

Another Vair Afrecht to Sauffle off the Morial Con.—Neille Ward, the abandoned mistress of several prominent Michiganders, having recently falled in her third attempt at suicide, in Detroit, went to Ypsilanti on the 27th of March, and then to Dearborn, Mich., on the 28th, where, after cetting a hearty dinner, she tried to shoot herself in the heart with a pistol. The ball glanced aside, and made a painful but not mortal wound. The wretched girl resolutely concealed her condition for eight hours, and when discovered asked only for poison, declaring her inflexible determination to die by some means as 2000 as possible.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

A Proceeding to Establish Certain Trusts in Favor of all the Reformed Dutch Churches of the City.

Before Chief Judge Davies and a full bench.

Various motions to dismiss appeals were submitted.

The Attorney General on the Relation of Nicholas J.

Marsellus, Appellant, vs. The Ministers, Elders and Deacons
of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New

York, Respondents.—This is a proceeding by information
filed by the Attorney General on the relation of Nicholas wich, in the city of New York. Its object is to establish trusts in two several parcels of real estate, which are alleged to be held by the defendants in favor of the relator, as a minister of a Reformed Dutch church, in common with all the other ministers of the churches of that denomination in the city of New York, and to compet the application of the income arising from such real estate to the support of the relator and all such other ministers, From the printed case it is stated that there are three Dutch churches in the city; one in Lafayette place, one at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue and another now being built on Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue of about \$150,000 at year, derived from two wills, one of which was made in 1694 and the other in 1723. All the other Dutch churches in the city claim that they are entitled, under these bequests, to share in the benefit of that fund. This is an information illed on the relation of one of the ministers of these churches to compet the application of this fund to the support and maintenance of all the ministers of the Butch Reformed churches in the city, as being the original design of the donors. Arrows a support and maintenance wich, in the city of New York. Its object is to est the city, as being the original design of the donors. Ar

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-IN EQUITY. Liability of a Surety for the Fulfilment of

Smith & Baker against Brewster. - This is a suit of som sterest and importance to members of the theatrice profession. It arose out of a contract entered into be tween the plaintiffs, lessees of the New York theatre and Sallie A. Hinckley, the danscuse and principal in th piece called Cendrillon, to the performance and fulfilthe defendant, Brewster, became surety to the plaintiffa. The contract as set forth in the affidavits of the plaintiffi The contract as set forth in the affidavits of the plaintiffs recites that on or about the 2d of November, 1863, the plaintiffs entered into an arrement with one Sailie A. Hinckley, by which they agreed to give to the said Sailie A. Hinckley for three months the exclusive use of all the company, orchestra, mechanics and attachés of the New York theatre and the exclusive use of all the machinery and other appliances in the said theatre for the production of theatrical plays therein, and also agreed that the said Sailie A. Hinckley should receive the entire gross receipts of each night's performance in said theatre during the said term for her own use and benefit, in consideration whereof the said Sailie A. Hinckley agreed to pay to the plaintiffs for the reutal of the aforceaid privileges the sum of \$600 per week, in advance, on Monday mornthe sum of \$600 per week, in advance, on Monday morning of each week, and to assume the entire responsibility and payment of the salaries and attachés; and also all bills for gas, painting, advertising, internal revenue, and any and all expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, that might be incurred in the production of the performance and carrying on the business of said theatre during said period; and also to respect and keep the contracts then existing between the plaintiffs and their employes, and to retain the services during said term of the plaintiffs, and pay for the same the sum of \$100 per week; that since said agreement went into effect there have been at least sixty-seven theatrical performances in said theatre; that the gross amounts received therefrom have varied in amount at each performance, and that the same have been received by the plaintiffs and placed to the credit of the said Saille A. Hinckley, and that they have made many and large payments on account of the said Saille A. Hinckley, and that they have made many and large perments on account of the said Saille A. Hinckley, and have also paid out and expended on account of the said Saille A. Hinckley in discharge of the various items specified in said agreement, and have also paid out and expended on account of the said Saille A. Hinckley in discharge of the obligations assumed by her in the said agreement and have also paid out and expended on account of the said Saille A. Hinckley there will be found to be due from her to the plaintiffs the sum of \$4,200 48; that the said Saille A. Hinckley there will be found to be due from her to the plaintiffs then sum of \$4,200 48; that the said Saille A. Hinckley there will be found to be due from her to the plaintiffs then state in the affidavit that on the day and date of the before mentioned contract the defendant Brewster, for good considerations, undertook and promised the plaintiffs that it the said saille A. Hinckley should at any time make default in keeping and performing all the covenants

defendant plaintiffs have commenced a suit against him and applied for a writ of me excel republica, it appearing to them that he intended to sail for California per next steamer. The writ was accordingly issued, and yesterday he was arcested, and, in default of bail, he was ordered into the custody of the United States Marshal and lodged in Ludlow street jail. At this stage the case stands at present.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

The Prumian Extradition Case-The Charge Against Philip Henric Before Commissioner Wit

The further hearing of the charge against Philip Henrich, tate Secretary of the Rhenish Railway of Cologne,

in Prussia, of having committed in that city forgery to the amount of \$6,000, was resumed yesterday at three o'clock before Commissioner White. The full particulars of this case were published in the Harald of Sunday. Mr. H. D. Lapaugh, counsel for the Prussian government in the United States, conducted the prosecution. Baron Guido von Grabow, the Prussian Acting Consul General, was also present.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Charles Wehle. Mr. Lapaugh intimated to the court that he was ready to proceed with the examination.

Mr. Charles Wehle said he had only that day received a note from the prisoner, written the day before, requesting him to undertake his defence. He had not time to read the papers in the case, and he therefore requested that there should be an adjournment for two weeks more, especially as the prisoner had not had an opportunity to communicate with his friends and obtain the necessary means for conducting his defence. He thought that under these circumstances there should be an adjournment for the time asked.

Mr. Lapaugh said that while the Prussian government was anxious that the prisoner should have every possible facility for his defence, he must oppose so long an adjournment, as he thought the defence of the prisoner could be prepared in a much shorter time. He had no objection to the adjournment of the case till Monday.

The Commissioner said that, as a matter of course, he would afford the prisoner every opportunity to get any evidence that he might be able to procure on his behalf, but he did not think it necessary to adjourn the case to so late a day as that named by the prisoner. He would, therefore, adjourn the case to next Monday, and in the meantime coursel for the prisoner would have an opportunity of examining the papers on which the prosecution was based, and if any question arose as to the admissibility of those papers, it could be raised on the hearing.

The case was then adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

The Eric Pool Imbrogilo-Discharge of Jos. B. Stewart-Hnyck Still Held in Default of Bail.

Jas. C. Kennedy, Receiver Marchants', National Bank, es. Leonard Huyek and Jos. B. Siecard.—The argument on the motion to vacate the order of arrest in the case of this court. Lucien Birdseye, of counsel to the defendants, held,

upon affidavits and other documentary evidence, that the statements set forth in the affidavits of the Comptroller statements set forth in the affidavits of the Comptroller of the Currency were false as to the fact of Mr. Stewart ever having been understood or in any way accredited with the management of the Merchanta' National Rank, and that it was false, as stated in that affidavit, that he had in any manner whatever participated in any embezstement or mal-appropriation of funds belonging to the bank. With reference to the charge of attempting fraudulently to conceal or appropriate any funds whatever of the bank, or that had ever belonged to that institution, it was shown by the affidavits that the particular sums which went into the Eric operation were put there as long ago as the 14th of November, 1865, before the bank had become involved and before Leonard Huyck had ever invested a dollar in it. In fact, that this money was derived from collaterals belonging to Mr. Stewart which were in the hands of Mr. Huyck previous to the date referred to, and by him appropriated to such purpose without Stewart's knowledge or consent. With reference to the charge of concealment of any moneys, it was contended that Mr. Stewart was proceeding by legal means to seek his rights, which were in no wise subject to any claim on the part of the receiver of the bank; that it was an easy matter for him to assert his claim by judicial proceedings, and that it could not necessarily be an offence in Mr. Stewart to seek to recover his debts from the property of Mr. Huyck, to which he had as much right as the receiver. It was further argued and shown that as far back as July, 1866, Mr. Huyck made known to the seek to recover this debts from the property of the bank. He also gareed with Mr. Kennedy that if he would prosecute the matter the amount should be held subject to a certain steplulation as to this indebtedness to said bank, should they at any time be ascertained, to exist; that Kennedy thereupon employed Measrs. Birdsey and Crosby to issue an attachment against Messra Drew, Fisk and Belden, which was accordingly done. Before the attachments

for the purpose of browbesting and driving Stewart from the prosecution of his suit. Counsel also called attention to the fact that they had broadly charged such to be the case, furnishing the counsel with a copy of the afflavities setting forth the facts which were in no wise disputed by plaintiff or his counsel.

It was held by Sterne Chittenden, of counsel for the plaintif, in opposing the motion, that the National Currency act makes the national banks the financial agents of the government, and that the government has a prior lien on the bank assets. In this view of thejmatter, there being good cause for believing that the money plundered from the bank went into the Eric pool found under this combination in New York, there was need for most dilagent inquiry as to what became of it thereafter. Have these men contracted an obligation to the bank in fraud.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

terday and disposed of a large number of prisoners. It seems that the Tombs is unusually crowded at present, and it is necessary that the chief prosecuting officer relieve the prison as speedily as possible. The Grand Jury brought in a number of indictment

upon which the prisoners were arraigned.

CONVICTION OF A FASHIONABLE SHOPLIFTER

Mary Hyman, who was jointly charged with Louis smith and Catharine Lennox with grand larceny in stealing two pieces of slik valued at \$400 from the store of Bartlett, Berry & Co., on the 9th of March, was tried upon the indictment. The other prisoners have been disposed of by the court. The circumstances against the accused, who was dressed quite genteelly, were that she was in company with the others; that when the other female prisoner was detected stealing the slik she endeavored to hide her movements by spreading her crinoline, and that when arrested she admitted to the officer that Smith called on her the night before, and she went to the store for the purpose of stealing slik. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of an attempt at grand larceny.

George Henderson, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. On the sight of the 18th of February the store of Whitheld Case, 191 Third street, was broken into and two coats, valued at \$50, were taken and subsequently found in the prisoner's possession. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Samuel Johnson was tried and convicted of grand larceny in stealing two pairs of sleeve buttons, valued at \$47, from the store of Tillany & Co., Broadway, on the 27th of February. His accomplice, William Lewis, pieaded guilty last month. smith and Catharine Lennox with grand larceny in

some of march, the minimery store of natural scattering was entered, but fortunately the prisoners were seen before any goods were removed. A skeleton key and a jimmy were found upon their persons.

Henry Johnson, who was indicted for stealing from a room in the 2t. Nicholas Hotel on the 1st instant three dresses valued at \$200, the property of Ainsley H. Wyole, pleaded guilty. The prisoner attempted to sell it to Andrew Ryan in Baxter street.

Joseph Rose pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, the store of Adolphus W. Magerhaus, No. 145 Bowery, having been entered on the 24th of February and \$33 worth of fancy articles stoien.

John Keffer pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, he having on the night of the 23d of February burglariously sutered the premises of Jacques D. Hegeman, at which time \$14 worth of sundry articles were stolen.

one year.

George Johnson, charged with passing a forged order
for \$50 worth of clothing to a salesman in the store of
Brooks Brothers, purporting to have been signed by A.
T. Stewart, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree.
He was sent to the Peniteentary for alx months.
Before adjourning Mr. Hall called the attention of the aths. Court to a number of cases where counsel for prisoners moved for their discharge for various reasons, such as difficulty in procuring the attendance of witnesses, want of sufficient proof, and in some instances an entire absence of testimony. The District Attorney consented to their discharge, and the Recorder coinciding with him, a small colony of accused parties was set free.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

In this court yesterday the presiding Judges disposed of forty-eight separate cases, of which nineteen were charges of assault and battery, seventeen pott larceny, seven violation Health law, four violation Excise iaw,

The only cases of any general interest were the fol-

The only cases of any general interest were the following:—

William Dowling, convicted of beating and kicking a young girl in the street, was fined \$50 and sent to the Pentenniary for three months.

David Horth pleaded guilty to killing a cat, but in extenuation said the animal was sick and had been badly treated by the neighbors, and that it was only out of kindness he killed it. The Justices, not appreciating his philanthropy, sent David to ruminate for ten days in the City Prison.

For breaches of the Excise law, Owen McMahon was fined \$30 and ten days' imprisonment, Bernard Gier, 56 Frankfort street, was acquitted, the evidence being insufficient, and Frederick Huner was fined \$30, on conviction, for the same offence.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

tinued, Nos. 13, 337, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 3, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

Stpermer Court—Crecuit.—Part 1.—Nos. 937, 1145, 1305, 951, 245, 1005, 343, 1443, 247, 763, 1171, 926, 1105, 1231, 1139, 25, 923, 997, 387, 493, Part 2.—Nos. 918, 1276, 1150, 1226, 1050, 1049, 2602, 1102, 758, 964, 1134, 570, 1200, 376, 377, 1148, 1152, 956, 1600, 1602. Supermer Court—Special Trem.—Nos. 144, 145, 199, 131, 134, 176, 161, 162, 163, 164, 166 to 175 inclusive. Supermer Court—Chammers,—Nos. 11, 17, 31, 49, 94, 120, 122, 128. Call commences at No.130.

Common Pleas—Part I.—Nos. 661, 662, 632, 644, 378, 607, 399, 521, 634, 652, 356, 360, 646.

City Court, Brooklyn.—Nos. 26, 35, 43 to 45 inclusive, 47 to 60 inclusive, 33.

Corn of Sessions, Kinos Court,—McDonald, Crowley and Ray, indiced for burglery; Gates, Carey and Myers, burglary; Grant, Jago and Redding, burglary; John Shields, burglary; John Flaherty, burglary; Hanley, Driscoil, Durn and Williams, conspiracy to commit barglary, &c.; Charles Votey, forgery; Francis C, Wright, grand larceny; George Graham, petit larceny.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Alleged Heavy Fraud by an Internal Revenue

Officer—A Deputy Collector Charged with Embezzling Nearly \$10.000.

Before Commissioner Newton.

The United States vs. Joseph Crocheron.—The defendant, Crecheron, was charged with embezzling moneys amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$10,000, and be-longing to the United States, while he was acting as Deputy Collector of the First district, Staten Island, from the middle of June, 1864, to the latter part of February, 1866. Crocheron was appointed for the town of South-field by Collector G. F. Carman, of that district, and during the time he served in that capacity his duty was during the time he served in that capacity his duty was to collect the taxes imposed according to the Internal Revenue law, from which, it is alleged, he appropriated to his own use the amount designated above, thereby rendering himself guilty of the crime of embezzioment. Defendant's peculations having been discovered, he was dismissed summarily, and a Mr. Mindell was appointed in his place. Shortly thereafter Collector Carman incitated an action against the accurities of the alleged defaulter in a State court to recover the amounts alleged to have been embezzied; but for some reason the case hung off until it seemed that the trial would

CITY COURT.

A Lawyer Sues a Claimed Former Client. Before Judge Reynolds.

Edward Simpson for the enormous sum of \$75, cla

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT POLICE COURT .- Pending the deision of the Supreme Court in the matter of a man us issued at the suit of Justice Connolly, direc down for next Monday—usited controlled, to provide for the proper care of the rights and pleges of the citizens in view of the establishment police court in this district, has made arrangements his associate Justices to have a magistrate preside in stead during the interim of a settlement of difficulty between himself and the police therities, whose presence will render nugatory this o and avoid the inconvenience to citizens that motherwise arise. Justice Kelly, after a lengthened to feight weeks, retired at the close of the isat mosince which time Justice Ledwith has been presidis the place of Justice Connoily, notwithstanding with police captains of the various precincts above merated have, on Monday and yesterday, not in dience to any published order from Police Headquar forwarded their different returns to the courts.

city have also been victimized, and that a large a of money has thus been obtained. These transabave been going on since last August. The property of the property of the six and the property of the six teems and companied the officers quietly to the Sixteenth property of the might. He will be the was locked up for the night. He will be the property of the property of the six teems of the property of the propert

Police Court, to-day, for examination.

CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPONS.—William Poole,
No. 139 East Fifth street, was arraigned before Justi
Dodge, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday most
ing; charged by officer Crowley, of the Twenty-nin
precinct, with carrying a deadly weapon in the shape
an iron slung shot, fastened by a leather thoug to a
wrist. He was committed for trial, in default of \$3
bail.

Canfiold were yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge, charged by Mrs. A. A. Landon, of 178 Waverley place, with having stolen her pocketbook on Monday evening last on Thirteenth street. They were secured before they could manage to escape, and on the complaint were held to answer in default of \$1,500 bail each. Alleged Burglary.—Henry Johnson was arranged yesterday at the Essex Market Police Court, charged

on complaint of Matthew Winter, of No. 158 avenue A, with having effected a burglarious entry into the premises of the complainant, a lager beer saloon, the night previous, and stolen \$5 50 from the money drawer. Justice Shandley committed the accused for examination.

AN OLD CASE OF ASSACIT.—James Lowe was yesterday

held in \$1,000 bail to answer the charge of having

assaulted officer Connor, of the Thirty-first precinct, or assaulted officer Connor, of the Thirty-first precinct, on the 19th day of August last. Lowe struck the officer on the head with a stone and injured him so much as to render him unfit for duty for a long time.

ALLEGED ARSON.—Edward Thornman was brought be-fore Justice Dodge yeaterday, charged with having fired the shop in the rear of 109 West Thirty-first street, on Monday night last. Lewis Stich, who keeps a shop in the front building at the above mentioned place, testified to having seen Thornman go into the shop, carrying with him a bag of wood and shavings, and that soon after Thornman left the fire was discovered. He was committed for trial without bail.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH. The following letter from Dr. Harris on the weekly

mortality, was sent into the Board of Health yesterday afternoon:—

In the week ending March 30, there were 408 deaths in New York, including 65 in the public institutions—37 being inmates of the island hespitals. In Brooklyn, there were 156 deaths, not including the mortality in the Kings county institutions. The death rate in the week would be estimated as equal to 26,56 per annum, exclusive of the island institutions in New York, and to 27,39 in Brooklyn, estimating the population as given by the inst census. Zymotic diseases destroyed 82 lives in New York and 38 in Brooklyn. There was an increase of fatal diarrheal diseases and scarintina in Brooklyn, and in New York and inframmatory diseases of the respiratory organs destroyed 127 lives, or 31 per cent of all who died in New York, and 49 or 30 per cent of all in Brooklyn. The rate of infant mortality in New York last week was, for the first year of infancy, 24 52 per cent, and for children five years old and under, 46.44 per cent of the total list. In Brooklyn the same periods gave 33, 33 and 55,55 per cent of the total mortality, including institutions that reported to the Board of Health. Inflammatory and constitutional diseases have been in the secendant, as usual, all water, and the saverity of the weather and attendant evils of toad housing of the poor in our stormy March, swelled the total mortality from these two clauses of causes to an excess not reached before in ten months, shough the average rate of mortality from all other causes was unusually low. The weekly abstracts have presented such facts as words and numerals can show, but we need to push inquiry into the actual reasons that account for the excessive mortality from these two clauses of causes to an excess not reached before in ten months, shough the average rate of mortality from persons died; the lossed population—25,772 by census—of the Fifteenth ward only thirty-one persons died; that is, the death rate in the Fifteenth ward is found to be equal to 15½ deaths to the 1,000 inhabitants,